THE LACLEDE BLADE.

A. J. CAYWOOD, Publishes

LACLEDE, - - - - MISSOURL

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	TRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

CURRENT COMMENT.

In this country there are 10,000,000 of people who are members of benevolent, charitable and patriotic so-

All the cork used in the world in a year weighs just a little over 1,006 tons. It comes from France, Spain Portugal, Italy and North Africa.

Greece and Persia have settled a quarrel that began 2,393 years ago. There is hope for the Hatfields and McCoys and other mountain families.

President Eliot has squared himself with the labor unions and possibly he can now get a pane of glass put in at Harvard should one be

Gen. Booth says that Chiengo and New York are the two wickedest cities. New York is offended because Chicago is placed on an equal footing with her.

Herr Krupp had a system of pensioning his employes. His system also embraced plans and specifica-

said that she did so to get realistic ideas for a novel. The growth of realism in literature is a distinctly deleterious influence.

Indian boys at Carlisle and Haskell institutes now have a college yell. and if their ancestors had had it, they wouldn't have had any occasion to raise the hair of the whites with a

A western genius has invented an alarm-clock in the shape of a fingerring, which arouses the sleeper without disturbing other members of the and at the appointed time a small pricks the finger of the wearer.

The continent of Australia wishes to have a great transcontinental railroad traversing it from Port Darwin reaching the evils of the trust problem, but in the north to Adelaide in the south, a distance of near 1,900 miles, and the attention of American railroad engineers and capitalists is invited to the undertaking through the North Australian league. The Australian corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme government, it is said, will encourage of regulation, would not be affected in the

Justice may well stand puzzled and mystified before the vagaries of law. A woman in Maine was lately fined \$100 for shooting a moose because she had no license, the fact that she shot to save her own life from the animal's attacks not being taken into the question at all. Such absurdities in the enforcement of laws are enough to which tolerate such ignorant and ridiculous officers, and in the interest of common sense, if nothing else, such cases should be stoutly contest-

The report of the auditor of the post office department makes a poor showing for the money order branch. Its business is done at a net loss certain to increase in the future unless methods are changed. The banks and express companies are taking the patronage because they give better service than the government. The methods in vogue in the money order department are antiquated. It will be necessary to assimilate money orders more to commercial paper if they are not to lose popularity en-

The plan to bore a tunnel sever miles long through the Sierra Nevada mountains, at a cost of \$14,000,000, in order to shorten by 12 hours the trip over the Central Pacific, is an illustration of the immense resources of our great corporations and the wonderful wealth of our country as a whole. Were it a task proposed by the national government, all sorts of complications would follow the introduction of the proposal into the realm of political discussion, but a board of directors can order it done, and the work is at once under way.

The death of the author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird,' at the ripe old age of 76, is proof that the 478 variations upon his captivating and everpopular song dld not worry him. To hear its pleasing melody converted into innumerable kinds of musical hash and some kinds unmusical may have given him pain, but it does not appear to have shortened his life, On the piano "The Mocking Bird" can be thumped out in variations for half an evening, and the number of variations are limited by the endurance of the player or the audience.

Indians dislike making a night attack because of their belief that if killed in the dark they will be blind in the next world. When they claim lineal descent from a bear, wolf, or other animal, they never kill that ani-mal. Indians have no family names. Boys are men at 15; girls marry at 12. Marder is punished by some relative of the deceased killing the murderer. All other crimes have their prices fixed in ponies. An Indian can ride any horse twice as far as a white man. Indians have no regular time for their meals, but cat whenever hungry.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Roosevelt's Communication to Congress.

He Gives the Greatest Attention to the Subjects of the Trusts and the Tariff-Many Recommendations Along Various Lines.

President Roosevelt's second annual mersage to the Fifty-seventh congress is unusually brief for an annual presidential message. The trusts and the tariff are the two subjects to which the greatest attention is given. Of the trusts the president

my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which er to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the indi-vidual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the involability of prop-erty; but this is in no whe inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of the powers. Corporations, and espe-

of the powers. Corporations, and espe-cially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regula-tion. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins also embraced plans and specifications whereby the employes footed the pension bills.

A young woman who stole a horse and that she did so the gent realistic said tha can do no harm to the honest corpora-tion; and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

1 believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other tvils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect inter-state trade can be prevented under the pow-er of the congress to 'regulate commerce

eral states' through regulations and re-quirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein. "I earnestly resommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its opera-tions upon which the congress can be out disturbing other members of the household. The alarm is set at the hour one desires to be awakened, and at the appointed time a small the purposes above set forth by such a law, needle runs out from the clock and then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought." On the subject of the tariff the president says it has been advocated that the prevailing duties be reduced as a means of reaching the evils of the trust problem, but

with foreign "ations and among the sev-eral states' through regulations and re-

the scheme, and the proposed route offers no considerable enginering difficulties.

slightest degree by a change in the tarift. Save as such change in the tarift to be general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tarift to big corporations as a whole is that the tarift makes tions as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over Comestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end cannot be reached by bring disrepute on all communities any tartif changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the ques-tion of tariff revision."

On the subject of changing the present chedules in our tariff system the presi-

dent says:
"Stability of economic policy must al-ways be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fosdization. The country has acquiesced in he wiscom of the protective-tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always ome under a protective tariff; and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tar-if changes at short intervals. Moreover, f the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a ime slight inconveniences and inequalities n some schedules then to upset business by oo quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could reat the tariff from the standpoint solely oo quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could reat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people is a whose. Unquestionably, these business interests will best be served if together with ixity of principle as regards the tariff we sombline a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrubicous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of Cuty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage worker.

"One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties, and it free seem to the others, or the animum of damage done may be disregarded for the sole, for the maximum of good accomplished, if it prove impossible to ratify the preding treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to seem the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to seem the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to s

plied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures; and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The undurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed sconomic policy.

"The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question but of course if in any case it be found that a contract of due in promote a monopoly when the start of an armoned the produce of the course of the start of the course of the start of the course of the start of the course of the start of the course of the course

for our every legitimate purpose.
Of the conditions in the Philippines he says in part:
"On July 4 last, on the one hundred and

for our every legitimate purpose.

Of the conditions in the Philippines he says in part:

"On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the deciaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatend with the Mohammedan Mores, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely coased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only Joes each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the Islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power and greater than that crioyed by any other orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government: but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated inself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our laws and principles has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unfiknching endurance, the high solderly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 4,000 troops in the islands. All too, over 10,000 have ver enforts have been made to prevent such cruelities, a

amount of difficult, important, and beneficent work which has been done is wellrigh incalculable.

"Taking the work of the army and the
civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern
times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship
than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High prafes should also be
given those Flipinos, in the aggregate
very rumerous, who have accepted the
new concilions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will
for the weifare of the islands."

Referring to the needs of the navy both
in ships and in men the president says in
part:

"" * * There should be no half in the
work of building up the navy, providing
every year additional figniting craft. We
are a very rich country, vast in enism of
territory and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an army dominutive indeed when compared with that of
any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign
policies which demand the possession of a
first-class navy. The isthmian canal will
greatly increase the efficiency of our navy
if the navy is of sufficient size; but if we
have an inadequate ravy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a
hostage to any power of superior strength.
The Monroe doortine should be treated as
the cardinal feature of American foreign
policy; but if would be worse than idle to
assert it unless we intended to back it up,
and it can be backed up only by a thoroughity good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of
peace.

"We seed a thousand additional officers
to contractly man the shing-row tro-

is good navy. A good navy is not a provocalive of war. It is the suresi guaranty of peace.

"We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient."

The president urges the extension of the rural free delivery system, and says in cornection with this:

"Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in post office receipts in the rural districts of the country is about two per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been establishment of the persident is one for the establishment of the persident is one for the establishment of a department of commerce; for the reorganization of the national guard. For the extension of the system of irrigation of ard lands in the west; the extension of the

FAVORS ONE STATE.

Senator Nelson Presents Bill Which Causes Wide Discussion.

Wants Oklahoma and Indian Territo Admitted Under Name of Oklahoma, Two Senators.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- In the senate Wednesday Mr. Nelson (Minn.), from the comittee on territories, reported a substitute for the house bill providing for the admission of certain territories into the union as states. and recommending the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state under the name of Oklahoma The bill authorizes the inhabitants of the two territories to adopt a state constitution, defining the status of the Indians as follows: "Nothing contained in the said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property per-taining to the Indians of said territories so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished, or to limit or effect the authority of the government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights which it would have been competent to make if this act never passed." Indians are made eligible to become delegates to the constitutional convention. The statehood convention is to be held at the seat of government in Oklahoma territory. Among the declarations prescribed for the proposed state is one "forever prohibiting polygamous or plural marriages." The new state is to be allowed four representatives in congress until the next census, and also is to have two United States senators. The state is to be divided into two judicial districts. The constitutional convention is empowered to divide Indian territory and the land comprised in the Osage and Kaw reservations into counties, the number being limited to 24.

TO COERCE VENEZUELA.

Great Britain and Germany Join in Naval Demonstration to Secure Satisfaction.

London, Dec. 4 .- It is officially announced here that Great Britain and Germany are taking naval measures to secure satisfaction from Venezuela and that "for this purpose German warships have already assembled off the coast of Venezuela, and those of Great Britain will shortly be there." No attempt is made to reconcile

Great Britain's attitude with the news from Berlin that President Castro is willing to meet the demands made upon Venezuela. The reason for the aggressive measures is declared to be due to the fact that no overtures have yet been received from Venezuela towards meeting that country's obligations by ordinary methods.

HER LIFETIME PASS.

Rock Island Railroad Rewards a Kansas Woman Who Saved a Train from Runuing Onto Burning Bridge.

Hutchinson, Kan., Dec. 4.-The general superintendent of the Rock Island railroad has issued a lifetime pass to Mrs. J. M. Holtzelaw, of Langdon, in this county. The pass is in recognition of the services of Mrs. Holtzclaw in saving a freight train. A week ago Mrs. Holtzelaw discovered that a bridge on the railroad near her place was on fire and saw the smoke of an approaching engine around the bend. She hastened to the railroad and succeeded in flagging the train. Had she not stopped it the train would have gone through the burning bridge.

Let Indianapolls Beware. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4.-"The Lord has chosen Indianapolis as His new Jerusalem. Here he will make his appearance at his second coming. So it means the destruction of Indianapolis when he comes again." This is the statement made by Agnes Maria Huffington, who has spent her fortune in putting out a large book of 625 pages, in which she calls the attention of the world to the fact that in Indianapolis Christ will make His second appearance.

Acquitted the St. Louis Brewer. St. Louis, Dec. 4.-Henry Nicolaus,

the millionaire brewer and director in the Suburban Street Railway eompany, who was on trial yesterday on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Suburban bill in the city council, was acquitted carly yesterday evening under instructions from Judge Ryan, who sustained the defense's demurrer to the state's case and ordered that a verdict of not guilty be returned.

Sagusta Quits in Disgust. Madrid, Dec. 4.-Senor Sagasta, premier of the Spanish cabinet, has resigned. Senor Sagasta had an audience with King Alfonso this morning at which he preesnted his resignation and intimated that the step was irrevocable. He informed the king that the opposition had treated him with distrust and discourtesy which he did not deserve.

Threatened to Blind a Child. Oklahoma City, Ok., Dec. 4.-Bis hava Yared, a Syrian street fruit vender, was arrested here yesterday for threatening to blind the 13-year old son of W. W. Jennings, a Guthrie barber, unless the latter sent \$50 to

the address of W. B. Jones. Cotton Statistics.

Washington, Dec. 4.-The statistician of the department of agriculture estimates the actual growth of cotton in the United States in the year 1902-03 as 10,417,000 bales of an average net weight of 490.7 pounds.

Allenton, Pa., Dec. 4.—Crossed wires caused a fire which completely burned out Bittnerer, Runsicker & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store and several local lodges occupying the large four-story building of Elias Bittnerer. The loss is \$200,000.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—The apto Caleb Powers, convicted in the Goeel murder conspiracy and sentences to life imprisonment.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

and Session of the Fifty-Seventh Con The Recess.

The scene in the senate chamber on the lst, when that body met to begin the work of the second session of the Fiftyseventh congress, was a brilliant one. Long before noon the galleries began fil-ing up. Every seat was soon occupied and hundreds stood outside in the corridor clamoring for admission. The floor of the senate was a veritable garden of flowers. Mr. Frye ascended the ros-trum at noon and a hush fell upon the assemblage while Rev. F. J. Prettyman pronounced the invocation. The clerk called the roll and 68 senators responded to their names. Senator Burrows (Mich.) then announced the death of his col league, James McMillan. Resolutions of regret were offered and unanimously adopted and as a further mark of respect the senate, at 12:12 p. m., adjourned The hall of representatives presented a brilliant scene for the opening of the ses-sion. There was the usual flower display and in the gallerics were many handand in the gallerics were many hand-somely-gowned women. Three minutes before the hour of noon the doors from the rear lobby swung open and Speaker Henderson entered. He was immediately surrounded by members and held a re-ception upon the marble steps of the rostrum until the hands of the clock met. Then, exactly at 12 o'clock noon, he as-cended to his place. With several vigorcended to his place. With several vigor-ous whacks of the gavel the speaker stilled the demonstration in his honor. In the hush that followed the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Couden, offered prayer. When he had concluded the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll. Immediately after the swearing in of new members Mr. Tayler (O.) created a flurry by offering a resolution to investigate the election of Carter Glass in the Sixth Virginia district. It was referred to the committee on elections. The customary resolutions instructing the clerk to in form the senate that the house was ready to do business and fixing the hour of meeting at noon were adopted. Mr. Brandegee (Conn.) then announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Russell, and presented the usual formal resolu-tions of regret. These were adopted and at 12:56 p. m., as a further mark of re-spect, the house adjourned. There were two events of interest in the senate on the 2d, the swearing in of Gen.

Russell A. Alger as a senator from Michigan and the presentation of the president's annual message, which occu-pied one hour and 15 minutes in its delivery. Senator Frye (Me.) laid before the senate a numbr of annual reports of government officials and then had read the resignation of Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate...Im-mediately after the reading the journal in the house Gordon Russell, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. C. DeGraffenreid (Tex.) and Edward Swann, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Amos J. Cummings (N. Y.), appeared at the bar and took the oath. The speaker then announced some committee appoint-ments. After the neon recess the presi-dent's message was read and an ad-

journment taken.

The senate on the 2d began the real work of disposing of business before it, although the session lasted only an hour and a half. When an adjournment was taken at 1:29 o'clock, out of respect to the memory of Representatives DeGrar-fenreld and Shephard, of Texas, the bill to amend the immigration laws was un-der discussion. Early in the day Senator Nelson (Minn.), from the committee on territories, reported a substitute for the omnibus statchood bill with the recommendation that Oklahoma and the In-dian territory be admitted into the union as one state under the name of Oklanoma. Senator Quarles (Wis.) Introduced law till and the law authorizing the en-try to timber and stone lands under the placer mining laws and also a provision placer mining laws and also a provision for the homestend law permitting the commutation of homestead entries. A joint resolution providing for a commission to investigate the pension laws was introduced by Senator Scott (W. Va.).... The house passed the bill to appropriate \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the an-Second to defray the expenses of the anthractic coal strike commission and then adjourned until the 5th. There were two hours of discussion on the bill, during which the president's course in creating the commission was highly commended, except by Mr. Burton, a Missouri democrat, who contended that the commission was created without authority of mission was created without at law or constitution.

CARRIE NATION HISSED.

the Temperance Reformer Spoke of Willlam McK nley in a Way That the Andlence Resented.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 3.—Three thousand people fought for a half hour Monday night to gain entrance to the First Methodist church, thrown open by the pastor for an address by Mrs. Carrie Nation, and in her remarks Mrs. Nation spoke of William Mc-Kinley in a way that caused the au-dience to hiss, "Hiss," retorted the woman; "I'll say what I want." "You'll have to stop that," declared a church official, rising and shaking his fist. With this the front half of the audience started to its feet, bent on dragging the woman from the pulpit. Evangelist English and Rev. S. T. Weaver, of Sloux Falls, stepped before her and appealed to the gallantry of the audience, reminding them she was a woman. The listeners settled back into their scats, but Mrs. Nation said no more of Mr. Mc-Kinley.

Around the Curve Too Fast.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 4 .- A Santa Fe passenger train consisting of five coaches and two baggage cars, is in the ditch near Wakarusa, the result of swinging around a double curve too fast. A woman, a child, names unknown, and a baggageman are re ported seriously injured.

Will Contest Butler's Election. Washington, Dec. 4.—James J. Butler was served with notice of the proposed contest of his election as representative from the Twelfth Missouri district by George C. R. Wagoner, the republican candidate.

TRADE UNIONS.

Sheffield uses 2,000,000 ring-bones of exen yearly for knife-handles. California has 65,000 trade union ists, of whom 40,000 are in San Fran

Theatrical stage employes have 90 local unions and more than 4,000 members. Of over 800,000 women employed

in the German industries less than 25,000 are organized. Chicago is the best organized city

membership of nearly 6,000. The Women's Butchers' union, at the Chicago stock yards, has 600 members. St. Louis has a similar

Seven thousand fishermen on Puget Sound have organized a trades union, chartered by the American Labor

The most prominent Austrian trade union, the Gewerbe Verein, of Lowe, Austria, has decided to send a deputation to the United States in 1904 to visit the St. Louis exposi-

The man with the cinnamon colored beard was observed standing at the counter and looking at the bottles on the shelves in some perplexity of mind.

"What is it?" said the druggist.

"Isn't there an organization of Methodist young people," asked the man, "that's named after some place where John Wesley used to live?"

"You mean the Epworth league?"

"That's it!" exclaimed the customer, his brow clearing. "Give me five cents worth of Epworth salts."—Chicago Tribune.

A Kansas Editor Ruminates. It is said that when a hungry Indian goes hunting he kills the first thing he sees, if it is only a crow. If he kills a duck, he drops the crow and if he gets a deer, he throws away the duck. Some girls are regular Indians, aren't they?—Lane New Leaf.

Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, as a blood purifier, strength and health restorer, and a specific for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles, leads all other similar medicines in its wonderful sales and marvelous confidence of the people, especially our vast German population. It is not a new and untried product, but was made and sold more than sixty years ago.

Ethel-"Father, please give me a nickel."
Father-"Don't you think you're too big
to beg for a nickel?" Ethel-"'Spose you
give me a quarter, then."-Detroit Free

Stops the Cough and works off the cold. Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

As to His Hair.—Tess—"She declares her beau's hair is natural. Is that straight?" Jess—"Straight as a dyé."—Philadelphia

bal. 14 crop till paid. Mulhall, Sloux City, Ia.

Most people would succeed in things if they were not troubled great ambitions.—Longfellow.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do-use June Tint Butter Color. Unbecoming forwardness oftener proceeds from ignorance than impudence.—

Crabs and misers hate to shell out.-

WONDERFUL WORK.

Case No. 18,977 .- David M. Bye, P. O. Address Box 297, Midland, Mich., says: "Three months I was almost incapacitated from labor; could not sleep at night; had to walk the floor, owing to terrible pain in the hips, in the small of the back, in my instep and ankle of the right leg. "I was treated for sciatic rheuma-

tism in the hospital, but received no benefit. One month ago I returned home and was given a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. To-day residents of this city can bear witness to the fact that I am able to work, and can also walk to my work without the aid of a walking-stick or crutch.

"In speaking of the immediate effeet of Doan's Kidney Pills, I did not find them to deaden the pain, but quickly and surely to eradicate the

cause of it.

"I am of the opinion that Doan's Kidney Pills is the best remedy for kidney ailments that can be procured. I was especially careful in my diet, in order to give the treatment fair play. "In conclusion, I shall be pleased, at

any time, to answer any inquiries regarding my case, from anyone desirous of obtaining it." A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Bye will

be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per

Frisco System - New Observation Cafe Cars.

In addition to through chair car and Pullman Sleeper service the Frisco System operates on its trains out of Saint Louis and Kansas City very handsome Observation Cafe Cars, under management of Fred Harvey. These cars are equipped with every convenience, including large library observation room and platform; the former supplied with easy chairs, writing material, lastest newspapers and periodicals. Electric lights and electric fans add to the comfort of the passengers. These trains leave Saint Louis and Kansas City daily via the Frisco System.

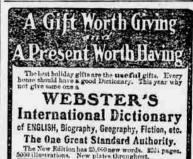
"Some men bets on a hoss race," said Uncle Eben, "an' den talks about bein' onlucky instead o' foolish."—Washington

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consump-tion has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.



Happiness is the absence of pain, rnd millions have been made happy through being
cured by ST Jacons Orl of RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA. TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE LAMENESS, SCALDS, BURNS,
SFRAINS, BRUISES and all pains for which
an external remedy can be applied. It never
fails to cure. Thousands who have been declared incurable at boths and in hospitals have
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